New York Office: 126 Tribane Building Chicago Office: Boyce Building. London Office: Trafalgar Baildings, Trafalgar Square.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents nor month. Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with foreign pe stage added, \$3.08.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class that matter), as second-class that matter, TA All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Bates of advertis ng made known on application.

No. 14,688.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900-TWENTY PAGES.

The Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

LANCERS IN A FIGHT

General Roberts Reports a Skirmish at Brandfort March 25.

BRITISH CASUALTIES WERE FEW

Free Staters Anxious to Quit War and Go to Work.

ADDRESS TO GENERAL WHITE

LONDON, March 27.-Reconnaissances of slight importance continue to be the only features of the war in South Africa. Lord Roberts wires to the war office as

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Monday, March 26 .-Captain Sloane-Stanley of the 16th Lancers was slightly wounded in an affair of outposts, north of the Modder river, March

This bare statement is all that come

from the commander-in-chief.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, March 26, and published in the cond edition of the Times, amplifies Lord

Roberts' dispatch as follows: "A cavalry reconnaissance was made yes-terday toward Brandfort. The 16th Lancers, by skirmishing, drew the Boers from their position into the open, when the 9th Lancers attempted to outflank the enemy while they were engaged from the front by a dismounted section of the 16th Lancers. Our casualties are reported to be

To Repair the Railroad. A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland,

dated 26th, says: "The Basutoland government is busy collecting natives to be employed at Bloemfontein in repairing and laying railroads. The natives report that the Free Staters on the borders of Basutoland have refused to go to Kroomstad, and are staying on their farms, as it is now the ploughing season, and they are inclined to keep their land and submit rather than give it up and

Boer reports from Natal show no developments of importance have occurred there up to March 23. A dispatch from the Boer camp at Giencoe, dated March 23, says:
"No attack is expected to be made on the

Boer forces in Natal. Generals Botha and Meyer have been joined by their wives. Pretorius, with a pairol, got between an advance guard of lancers and its main body March 22. One lancer, who refused to surrender, was shot.

"General Botha denies the reports that Transvaal women were wounded in the Transvaal women were wounded in the Tugela trenches. General Buller has sent the Boers a list of their wounded, stating that he buried slaty men. General Botha says this is impossible, as his rolls do not show any such loss."

A Ladysmith special says:
"Boers patrols endeavored to trap a party of the 13th Hussars March 25 at Waschbank. A hot chase ensued. Several Boers were wounded."

were wounded."
The same dispatch says:

Boer Losses at Splon Kop.

'A printed document has been found giving the Boer losses at Spionkop at over Advices today from Cape Town say:

"Rains are general throughout South Africa and rivers which have been dry for years are being flooded. Many camps are transformed into swamps. This will still more militate against an immediate British

advance.

"Sickness among the Boer prisoners on the transports is increasing. Three deaths occurred March 26. The bodies were buried by the British with the Transvaal flag on the coffins, the leading Dutch of Simonstown attending the funeral. Typhoid alone claims 100 victims among the prisoners, and the population of Simonstown fear an epidemic.

A meeting of the bund was held at Paarl March 26, and was attended by several members of the Cape assembly. It passed resolutions regretting that the Cape government was not consulted before the war ernment was not consulted before the war and declaring that any seitlement which did not respect the independence of the re-publics would be detrimental to the highes interests of the British empire. Mr. Har grove, the chief speaker, prophesied anothe-war within six years unless independence was granted, and Assemblyman Marai-characterized the war a continuation of the Jameson raid."

Address to General White. Gen. White was presented with an ad-

dress by the mayor and municipal council of Cape Town today, assuring him of their sympathy in his enforced home-going, and declaring that the records of the slege of Ladysmith are among the brightest annals It is announced that Lord Roberts is go-

ing to Cape Town to meet Lady Roberts. Michael Davitt arrived at Lorenzo A dispatch in the second edition of the Times from that port declares the Boers a using natives from the mines to construct trenches around Johannesburg, adding that the mines are expected to shut down owing to the military demand for Kaffir labor.

Parliament Will Sit All the Year. LONDON, March 27.-The secretary of state for home affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, replying to a delegation today, intimated that a dissolution of parliament was improbable during the present year.

He said that if the government faced an other session, which was probable, it hoped to remedy some defects in the mining laws. In response to the executive committee's request that the American hospital ship Maine be permitted to remain in South Af-Gen. Buller has cabled as fol s from Ladysmith; We think that the ship in going to England confers the greatest benefit upon the sick and wounded, as, with her excellen

medical staff, she best aids in that way the evacuation of our consested hospitals of bad cases. The Trojan and Spartan are ample for local transfers. If the Maine goes we hope she will return as

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE BOERS. Transvaalers Blame Hofmeyer and

Schreiner for Deserting Them. DURBAN, Monday, March 26.-William Cox, a newspaper correspondent, who was released from imprisonment at Pretoria, has arrived here. He adds his testimony to the stories of the good treatment of the prisoners by the Transvaal authorities, though the subordinates sometimes subjected the

is evidently worried at the turn of events. Prominent persons at the Transvaal capital

Prominent persons at the Transvaal capital bitterly accuse Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, and Fremier Schreiner of deserting them. They say they expected 100,000 Cape Colonists to join the republics. Gen. Joubert is apparently suspected of half-heartedness, and Mr. Cox guthered that his life will be in danger at the hands of the Irate burghers if Pretoria is besieged. At Delagoa bay Mr. Cox saw well-known Transvaal secret service agents purchasing and forwarding all kinds of goods to the

Representatives Keeping a Close Eye on the Eenate.

Grently Interested in the Action Be Taken on the Porto Rican Bill.

Members of the House are watching with keen interest the developments in the Senate upon the Porto Rican bill. The main point with them is whether the bill will come back in such shape as to give an opportunity to have a vote on a free trade proposition. Some republicans are afraid that it will and others are afraid it will not. The latter are the men who would like to get in touch with their constituents by reversing their former votes.

There is no doubt that the ranks of the free trade republicans have been materially recruited since the tariff bill passed the House.

To what extent, however, can be developof what extent, however, can be developed only by a test vote, with the House
brought face to face with an unequivocal
question of tariff or no tariff.

The republican free traders are unwilling
to be quoted at this time upon their position. One reason advanced is that they do
not want to disclose their strength in advance of the vote.

vance of the vote.

It is said that they remember how cer tain men, who were ostensibly with them early in the fight, experienced a change of

eart before the vote came off. The intimation is that the republicans who might vote for free trade, if confronted with the issue, do not want to have to go through the fire of party discipline in advance. They are determined to keep their own counsels until the question comes to vote.

WILL STAND BY THE BILL. Movement Aimed at Just Treatment of Hawaii.

Influences similar to those exerted in the Porto Rican case are now being brought to bear upon the proposed Hawaiian legislation. At the meeting of the House committee on territories yesterday it was announced that Mr. Hill of Connecticut had informed the chairman of the committee that there would be resistance to the Hawaiian bill if the provision recognizing it as a part of the territory of the United States, with a delegate in Congress, was retained. It was also stated that Mr. Lodge wanted the House to strike out from the bill the

provision for a delegate, and that he would have resisted the adoption of the bill with that clause in it had he been in the Senate at the time of the passage of the bill. There was considerable talk on the subject in the committee, and the opinion was quite freely expressed that the republican party could not afford to be committed an around to the policy of treating its newly acquired possessions ungenerously; that there was trouble enough over Porto Rico, without going to Hawaii for more, and that it would be better to face the opposition threatened by the influences antagonistic to the new territory than to do the injustice proposed to Hawaii.

It was therefore decided unanimously that the committee would stand by the bill. There was no difference on party lines in the committee on the subject.

How powerful may be the influence of oppression in the House is uncertain, but it is thought that the Porto Rican experience will render members more difficult to control in this matter than they were by similar influences as to Porto Rico. that clause in it had he been in the Sen-

RUSSIAN FLEET AT CHEMULPO.

Uneasy Feeling in Japan as the Re-sult of the Move.

YOKOHAMA, March 27.-A Russian squadron has arrived at Chemulpo. It is believed this presages a demand for a conssion of land at Mashaupho, a small har oor twenty miles south of Chemulpo, and is arousing uneasy comments in Japan.

SHANGHAI, March 27 .- A private diseatch received here confirms the report bat a British missionary has been killed at Kaiping.

SALE OF DANISH ANTILLES.

Rumored in Paris That It Has Been Practically Completed.

LONDON, March 27 .- A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris ays the sale of the Danish Antilles to the Inited States has practically been com-

LIBERIA'S NAVY IS NO MORE.

Two Vessels Belonging to the Govern ment Are Lost.

LONDON, March 27.-Mail news received here from Monrovia, the capital of African republic of Liberia, announces the extinc ion of the Liberian navy, consisting of two gunboats. It is added that the Rocktown was sunk in the harbor of Monrovia March 10. while the Gorronoman was capsized in the St. Paul river, where she was going to

se overnamed.

The loss of the gunboats, which cost about \$140,000, will be seriously felt by the government of Liberta, which probably will be unable to replace them.

CONCLUDING ARGUMENTS.

Seuntor Mason Addresses Jury in Be-half of Client. The concluding argument was in progress

ate this afternoon in Circuit Court No. 2 in the case of Maurice J. McGrath against the Capital Traction Company to recover damages in the sum of \$25,000 for personal injury. It fell to Senator Mason of Illinois, of counsel for Mr. McGrath, to deliver the final talk to the twelve men in the box, and the court room was crowded with specta ers who assembled to hear him. Mr. R. Ross Perry delivered the argument for the Itoss Perry delivered the argument for the defendant earlier in the day.

In Circuit Court No. 2 the case of Haitle Bailey against P. C. Garden to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injury was given to the jury for its consideration. A verdict had not been reached at a late hour.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Kearsarge arrived yesterday at Fort Monroe.

The Iowa is at Monterey, Cal. The Marcellus is at Port Royal. The Philadelphia is at Corinto.

The Montgomery is at Bahia. The New York, Texas and Machias today sailed from Galveston for Pensacola. The squadron is bound for Hampton Roads by way of Bermuda vay of Bermuda.

Vixen has sailed from San Juan for Crab Island. The Cruise of the Buffalo.

The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, which is being transformed into a training ship at New York navy yard, will make a cruise in Mediterranean waters during the coming summer, and will afterward visit the north coast of Europe.

Appointed Assistant Paymaster. Christian Joy Peoples of California has been appointed an assistant paymaster in the navy as a result of a recent competitive examination in San Francisco.

Trade With China.

'Spheres of Influence" Not to Re- His Work When Wilson and Ding- A Commissioner Instead of Delesult in Discrimination.

Secretary Hay today submitted to Congress the correspondence had with the governments of other nations respecting the maintenance of an "open door" in China. The correspondence extended over a period of time from September 6 last to the 20th instant, the last date marking the successful completion of the undertaking. The nations addressed on this subject by the United States were Great Britain, France Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan. It appears that on September 6 the State De partment addressed to our ambassadors at London, Berlin and St. Petersburg copies of a "formal declaration" setting out the desires of our government in the matter of the "open door." Italy and Japan were similarly addressed about a month later. While the "formal declarations" sent to the ambassadors were similar in each case yet each of the officers adopted a different phraseology in addressing themselves to the governments to which they are accredited, the dominant note being best set forth, perhaps, in the form of conveyance chosen by Ambassador Choate in his note to the British government, which was as follows:

No Exclusion of Rivals.

"My Lord: 1 am instructed by the Sec retary of State to present to your lordship a matter which the President regards as of great and equal importance to Great Britain and the United States-in the maintenance of trade and commerce in the east n which the interest of the two nations in which the interest of the two nations differs, not in character, but in degree only—and to ask for action on the part of her majesty's government, which the President conceives to be in exact accord with its uniformly declared policy and traditions, and which will greatly promote the welfare of commerce.

"He understands it to be the settled policy and purpose of Great Britain not to use

and purpose of Great Britain not to use any privileges which may be granted to it in China as a means of excluding any comnercial rivals, and that freedom of tradmercial rivals, and that freedom of trade for it in that empire means freedom of trade for all the world alike. Her majes-ty's government, while conceding by for-mal agreements with Germany and Russia the possession of 'spheres of influence or interest' in China, in which they are to enjoy especial rights and privileges, par-ticularly in respect to raffroads and mining enterprises, has at the same time sought to maintain what is commonly called the 'open door' policy, to secure to the com-merce and navigation of all nations equal-ity of treatment within such 'spheres.' The ity of treatment within such 'spheres.' The maintenance of this policy is alike urgent maintenance of this policy is alike urgently demanded by the commercial communities of our two nations, as it is justly held by them to be the only one which will improve existing conditions, enable them to maintain their positions in the markets of China and extend their future operations. "While the government of the United States will in no way commit itself to any recognition of the exclusive rights of any power within or control over any portion of the Chinese empire, under such agreements as have been recently made, it canments as have been recently made, it can-ments as have been recently made, it can-tage to complexitions arising between the treaty powers which may imperil the rights insured to the United States by its

An Open Market for the World. prejudiced through exclusive treatment by any of the controlling powers within their respective 'spheres of interest' in China, and it hopes to retain there an open market for all the world's commerce, remove langerous sources of international irrita tion, and thereby hasten united action of the powers at Pekin to promote admin-trative reforms so greatly needed f strengthening the imperial government a strengthening the integrity of China, he powers at Pekin to promote adminis strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes the whole western world is allke concerned. It believes that such a result may be greatly alded and advanced by declarations by the various powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China as to their intentions in regard to the treatment of foreign trade and commerce therein, and that the present is a very favorable moment for informing her majesty's government of the desire of the United States to have it make on its own part and to to have it make on its own part and to lend its powerful support in the effort to obtain from each of the various powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China a declaration substantially to the following

The Desired Pledge.

"(1) That it will in nowise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called 'sphere of interest' or eased territory it may have in China "(2) That the Chinese treaty tariff of the

time being shall apply to all merchandise anded or shipped to all such ports as are within such 'spheres of interest' (unless they be 'free ports'), no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be conected by the Chinese government.
"(3) That it will levy no higher harbo

"(3) That it will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated with its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'sphere' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationality transported over equal distances.

Germany and Russia.

"The President has strong reason to believe that the governments of both Russia and Germany will co-operate in such an understanding as is here proposed. The re ent ukase of his majesty the Emperor of Russia declaring the port of Ta-lien-wan open to the merchant ships of all nations during the whole term of the lease under which it is to be held by Russia removes all uncertainty as to the liberal and conciliatory policy of that power, and justifies the expectation that his majesty would accede to the similar request of the United States now being presented to him and make the desired declaration.

"The recent action of Germany in declaring the port of Kiao-chao a 'free port' and the aid which its government has given China in establishing there a Chinese custom house, coupled with oral assurances Russia declaring the port of Ta-lien-wan

tom house, coupled with oral assurances given the United States by Germany that the interests of the United States and its citizens with its 'sphere' would in no wis be affected by its occupation of this portion of the province of Shantung, encourage the belief that little opposition is to be antici-pated to the President's request for a similar declaration from that power.
"It is needless also to add that Japan, the

"It is needless also to add that Japan, the power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the views here expressed, and that its interests will be largely served by the proposed arrangement; and the declarations of its statesmen within the last year are so

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS PLEDGED IN WRITING OXNARD'S ACTIVITY NOW A NEW MEASURE LEWIS

Assurances of the Powers Regarding | Has Always Looked After Interests | Amendments to the Foraker Bill Inof the Sugar Trust.

ley Bills Were Discussed.

No man in Congress will assert with the expectation of being believed that the interests of the sugar trust have not been ooked after in Congress whenever a question has been up which might involve those interests. The trust may have at various times men in Congress who will protect and watch over them. It is a very common belief that this is true, but those men do not avow themselves the representatives of the sugar trust, any more than does Mr. Oxnard. They are marked simply because they are always found to be alert and on the defensive when the trust seems to be in danger. Mr. Oxnard is known to be the most active of the sugar lobby at the Canitol when tariff is under consideration in any form or when anything is up which might affect sugar interests. His influence has been so powerful that apparently Congress has been at all times afraid to resist him.

Speculation in Sugar Stocks.

When the Wilson tariff bill was under discussion the uppermost question was sugar. Sugar held the bill suspended in the Senate. It held the bill suspended in the conference committee, as everybody knows There was a great scandal. It was alleged There was a great scandal. It was alleged that senators were speculating in sugar trust stock. Some senators confessed to the charge. One said on the floor that he bought stocks when he pleased, or something to that effect. One said that his servant inadvertently sent a telegram involving him, the senator, in sugar speculation. There was a senatorial investigation and an attempt to send certain newspaper correspondents to jail for not giving the names of their informants as to certain statements made. The speculation was in statements made. The speculation was in sugar trust stock, and everybody knows that the increase in the value of the stock was predicated upon the belief or assurance that sugar would not be put on the free list, but that it would secure the duty that the trust wanted. The question of beet sugar was not as much as a fly speck on the

There was no idea at that time that the There was no idea at that time that the trust wanted free sugar. The suggestion that the scheme to secure high protection might fail was enough to make the price of sugar stock tremble in the balance. The certainty that the protection would be had sent the stock booming from somewhere in the eightles to far above a hundred. It was said that hundreds of thousands were made in speculation. If this statement was not true, then all the traditions of the stock market were violated.

The fact which no one can deny is that the sugar stock went up as the prospects for high protection increased.

Oxnard the Principal Figure

Oxnard the Principal Figure.

No one with knowledge of the circumstances and any regard for the truth will deny that Mr. Oxnard was the principal figure in the lobby before Congress for the high protection. The records of the hearings show this fact, and every man who watched the progress of the tariff bill knows it. No one professing to represent the sugar trust appeared before the committee and urged protection or free trade, yet the interests of the trust were cared for and the thing which Mr. Oxnard was so persistent in demanding was what sent the sugar trust stock up in the market. Mr. Oxnard, together with other "beet sugar" representatives, and representatives

sugar" representatives, and representatives of the Louisiana sugar interests were the ones who appeared as advocates of the duty. Mr. Payne of New York, who was a member of the committee at that time, says that the interest of the sugar trust is on the other side of the question from that of Mr. Oxnard. No representative of the sugar trust appeared to oppose Mr. Oxnard's efforts to secure high protection.

Under the Dingley Bill. When the Dingley bill was under consideration. Mr. Oxnard and the rest of the "beet sugar men" appeared demanding assistance and support, as they were sugar dealers who displayed considerable knowledge as to the operations of the trust, and some of whom had something to say about their agreement with the trust as to the price at which sugar should be sold. At this hearing a statement in behalf sugar trust was submitted by "Mr. John E. Searles, treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company." This statement was not an argument in favor of free trade, which Mr. Payne seems to desire the public to believe the sugar trust wants, but was a part of the symposium of sugar protection

Moreover, this statement intimates a reason why the trust was not interested in having free raw sugar, which is the refiners' raw material. It says in part:

Mr. Searles' Statements. "In order to market here the surplus pro duct of Germany, the production of which is stimulated by a substantial bounty, their efined sugar, which is made directly from the beet, without the additional and inde pendent refining process, is practically sold on the basis of raw sugar, e. g., 100 pounds of refined sugar is sold for the equivalent of the same amount of purity in raw sugar, and while it may not be equal in quality to the product of the American refineries, which is the best in the world, it serves the which is the best in the wind, a constantly to displace their product to a constantly increasing amount."

Here follows statistics, and the state-

Here follows statistics, and the statement continues:

"The inevitable result is amply illustrated in Great Britain, where, notwithstanding the advantages of freedom from duty and easier access to the raw sugars of the East Indies and her own colonies, the German refined sugars are rapidly driving the English refiners out of their own market, the importations, according to the official figures in the bureau of statistics, showing the imports of German refined to have been as follows."

ows."
And statistics are again presented.

ST. ELIZABETH ATTENBANTS.

Bill Regulating Their Pay and Hours

of Service.

Mr. Mudd has introduced a bill in the House to regulate the pay and hours of service of the attendants at the Govern ment Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia. It provides that the at-tendants shall be classified as follows: Class I-Those attendants who have served less than six months and whose pay shall be \$40 a month, without board and lodging. Class 2-Those who have served more than six months and less than one year, and whose pay shall be \$50 a month, without board and lodging. Class 3—Those who have served more than one year, and whose pay shall be \$50, without board and lodging. The bill also provides for an eight-hour The bill also provides for an eight-hour day for the attendants.

The Code in the Senate. Mr. McMillan has introduced in the Sen-ate, in the form of a bill, the code of law for the District of Columbia, which will be

troduced.

NO EXCLUSION TO BE SET UP ALWAYS INSISTED ON PROTECTION THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO

gate in Congress.

THE FULL CORRESPONDENCE MR. SEARLES' STATEMENT HOUSE TARIFF RETAINED

Senator Foraker today introduced the amendments to the Porto Rico governmental bill which were read to the republican senatorial caucus yesterday and some of which were agreed to by it. The amendments were incorporated in a new print of the bill and the bill as thus mended introduced as a new measure. The first important change is made in ection 3, in which the inhabitants are described as "citizens of Porto Rico, and is such entitled to the protection of the United States,", whereas in the old bill hey were designated as "citizens of the United States."

The following provision is substituted for section 8 in regard to articles imported nto Porto Rico from ports outside the United States:

The Free List.

"That on and after the passage of this act the same tariffs, customs and duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into Porto Rico from perts other than those of the United States which are required by law to be collected

which are required by law to be collected upon articles imported into the United States from foreign countries:

"Provided, That on all coffee in the bean or ground imported into Porto Rico there shall be levied and collected a duty of five cents per pound, any law or part of law to the contrary notwithstanding; and provided further, that all Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in Porto Rico, shall be admitted free of duty into Porto Rico for a period of ten years, reckoning from the lith day of April, 1810, as provided in said treaty of peace between the United States and Spain; and provided fourther, that all books and pamphiets printed in the English language shall be admitted into Porto Rico free of duty when imported from the United States."

The Tariff Clause. The new provision in regard to commerce

between the United States and Porto Rico s as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per centum of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like article of merchandise imported from foreign countries; and in adand paid upon like articles of merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps to be purchased and provided by the commissioner of internal revenue, and to be procured from the collector of internal revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Porto Rico in addition to the duty above provided ween et all merchandise coming into the United States manufacture coming into Porto Rico in addition to the du'y above provided upon payment of a tax eq ial in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Porto Rico upon the like articles of Porto Rico upon the

Rican manufacture. * Entered Free of Duty.

"Provided, that on and after the date when this act shall take effect all merchandise and articles, except coffee, not dutiable under the tariff laws of the United States, and all merchandise and articles entered into Porto Rico free of duty under order heretofore made by the Secretary of War. shall be admitted into the several ports shall be admitted into the several ports thereof, when imported from the United States, free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico by this act established and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchan-dise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the 1st day of March, 1902."

Disposal of Porto Rican Revenues. There is also a substitute for section 10, concerning the disposal of the Porto Ricar revenues. It provides that "the duties and axes collected in Porto Rico, less the cos of collecting, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the United States upon articles of merchandise coming from Porto Rico, shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund, and placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the president. at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government and benefit of Porto

The Secretary of the Treasury is also to designate the several ports and subports of entry in Porto Rico and make such rules and regulations and appoint such agents as may be necessary to collect the duties and

He is also to fix the compensation and He is also to fix the compensation and provide for the payment of all such officers as he may find it necessary to employ. The internal revenue laws are exempted from the provision that the laws of the United States shall have full force and effect in Porto Rico.

A Commissioner, But No Delegate. Instead of a delegate in Congress from Porto Rico is a "resident commissioner to the United States, who shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments, upon presentation to the Department of State of a certificate of election by the governor of Porto Rico, and who shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly by the United States, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum.'

annum."

The only other change in the administrative feature of the bill is one requiring the approval of the President of the United States in the matter of Porto Rico telegraph and telephone franchises.

To Recruit Navy in New York.

In order to assist in recruiting the navy

to its full authorized strength Secretary

Long has ordered the establishment of a recruiting station in New York city. new station will be located at a point on the lower river front, for the convenien of men who work around the docks, seamen, longshoremen and others, from which material the recruits are to be obtained. There is already a recruiting station at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The enlisted strength of the navy is now about 4,000 short, of which number 1,000 are of the apprentice class.

Negro Who Crimically Assaulted Miss Mc-

Ilvaine at Belair, Md. Sharp Fight Between Sheriff and the

Mob, Two of Its Members Being Wounded.

BELAIR, Md., March 27.-Lewis Harris, the negro who was arrested here day be fore yesterday charged with a criminal assault upon Miss Anne McIlvaine, was taken from the jail last night and lynched after a brief struggle between the sheriff and the mob, in which two men were slightly wounded.

It had been expected that an attempt would be made to hang Harris yesterday, when he was to have been brought up for a hearing, but this was postponed until oday, and everything seemed so quiet last night that the suspicions of the sheriff were allayed, but he continued to keep a close watch.

Shortly before midnight it was announced that a mob was on its way from Aberdeen, a that a mob was on its way from Aberdeen, a neighboring village, and a general movement toward the jail took place. Presently about twenty men appeared, some of whom were masked, and an attack upon the jail began. A fusiliade of shots was exchanged between the sheriff and his deputies on the one hand, and the mob on the other, resulting in the wounding of Robert L. Bull of this place and one of the crowd from Aberdeen, whose name could not be learned.

Bull was shot in the shoulder and the other man in the hand, neither wound being serious. The jail door was finally forced and Harris was taken out. While in the hands of the mob he exclaimed:
"If I did it, men, I was drunk and didn't know what I was about. I have no recollection of it."

know what I was about. I have no recollection of it."

The mob hustled him to a nelghboring door yard in which stood a large poplar tree, and placing a noose around his neck, flung the other end of the rope over a limb. As he was hoisted from the ground, the limb upon which the unfortunate wretch was suspended snapped short and Harris fell to the ground. He was lifted up again, moaning and groaning, and quickly hanged a second time, this time effectively. Several shots were fired into the body, the loose end of the rope was tied to a gate post and the corpse left hanging untit this morning, when it was taken down.

Miss McIlvaine, Harris' victim, is an unmarried woman about fifty-four years of age, who lives alone near the railway station. She was called to her door at midnight Saturday, and attacked by a negro whom she afterward identified as Harris. The indignation aroused by the fact that it is the second of the kind within a month.

Win. Black, a negro, is now confined

fact that it is the second of the kind within a month.

Wm. Black, a negro, is now confined
in the Baltimore jail, awaiting triel for assault upon Miss Jessie Bradford, a young
woman residing in Aberdeen, from which
place last night's mob is said to have come.

It is asserted that Miss McIlvaine, Harris' victim, was with the mob when the
jail was attacked lost night, but this cannot be confirmed, and it is certain that not be confirmed, and it is certain that she was not present at the actual hanging.

MR. MACRUM'S OFFICIAL MAIL.

Voluntary Apology of Great Britain for Opening It Received. It is said at the State Department, respecting the story that Great Britain has apologized to this government for the action of the censor in opening some letters addressed to the United States consul at Pretoria, that the United States government never made any demand upon the British government for an apology. Never having been acquainted by Mr. Macrum. who was consul at Pretoria when the mail was said to have been opened, with the complaints on that subject which he has laid before the public through other channels, the State Department had nothing

official before it to serve as a basis for a demand for an apology.

As stated before, however, the British government itself voluntarily took notice of Mr. Macrum's complaint and finding that as an incident to the transfer of a large quantity of mail from Durban (which was the place where our consular mail was usually landed) to Cape Town, resulting in a frightful congestion, and the handling of mail by new agents, there had been an indiscriminate opening of letters which had probably affected the consular mail with others, Lord Pauncefote, speaking for his government, disavowed the action of the censor, and declared that it was unauthorized in respect to Mr. Macrum's mail. thorized in respect to Mr. Macrum's mail.

This assurance was given long ago, and some, at least, of the members of the House committee of foreign affairs are fully aware of it, so that if Mr. Macrum's allegations as set out in the public print are sustained it will still be the case, according to the officials, that Great Britain has voluntarily, and without walting for the production of evidences of culpability on the part of her agents, made such explanation and taken such action as the rules of international intercourse require. thorized in respect to Mr. Macrum's mail.

SALISBURY HAS NOT APOLOGIZED. Flat Denial in London of Report Cur-

rent Over Here. LONDON, March 27.-The report, published in the United States, that Lord Salisbury has apologized for the opening of American consular mail in South Africa is untrue. Nothing whatever has passed between the two governments on this matter, and the British premier has taken no action to investigate the allegations of Charles E. Macrum, former consul of the United States at Pretoria, nor has he been

onited States at Pretoria, nor has he been requested to do so.

A printed fac simile of a letter to Mr. Macrum alleged to have been opened was given to Lord Salisbury by a representative of the Associated Press, but he made no comment, nor did he direct that anything be done.

GOING TO NEW YORK. A Distinguished Party to Inspect the Sumner.

A distinguished party of officials of the

War Department will leave here tonight for New York for the double purpose of inspecting the army transport Sumner, which s to sail for the Philippines Thursday afternoon with a large detachment of recruits and to attend the military tournament in progress at Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening. The party will consist of Secretary Root, Inspector General Breckinridge, Quartermaster General eral Breckinridge, Quartermaster General Ludington, Acting Commissary General Weston, Surgeon General Sternberg and Paymaster General Bates. The army officials are to see that the Sumner is in perfect condition and completely equipped in every respect for her long voyage to Manila. Their attendance at the military tournament will be merely incidental, and is due to a suggestion made by the Secretary of War, who will take a prominent part in the ceremonies Wednesday evening.

THE TAFT COMMISSION.

Preliminary Meeting of the Members Held Today. The new Philippine commission held a preliminary meeting today at the headquar ters of the old commission on Vermont avenue. Judge Taft, the president, called avenue. Judge Tart, the president, cause, the body to order, and in a discussion, which lasted about three hours, the plans for the movements of the commission were pretty thoroughly canvassed. Soon after 1 o'clock a recess was taken for an hour.

A BUSINESS AXIOM.

Money spent in continutous advertising in the daily press draws interest that is compounded daily.

HARRIS LYNCHED CALEB POWERS HELD

Judge Moore Refuses to Allow Bail for the Accused.

MOTION TO DISMISS OVERRULED

Cases of Davis and Culton Taken

Up This Afternoon. ARREST OF H. E. YOUTSEY

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 27.-The fourth day of the examining trial of the republican secretary of state, Caleb Powers, began with the court room cleared of all persons excepting attorneys, newspaper representatives and officers of the court, When Judge Moore called for order at 10 o'clock the attorneys for the defense held a consultation and called County Attorney

Po'sgrove. Immediately after the consultation Governor Brown, for the defense, announced that no testimony will be introduced for the defense, and they would waive further examination. The pardon issued to Powers by Governor Taylor was tendered by ex-Governor Brown as a bar to the prosecution, and he asked that the defendant be dismissed. Col. Campbell said the common-wealth denied Governor Taylor's right to issue a pardon at the time the pardon was granted. Governor Brown moved that the prisoner be dismissed upon the evidence The motion was overruled. Bail was asked for. Judge Moore said:

Judge Holds Powers to Grand Jury. "It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Governor Goebel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order that he be held over without bail to the Franklin county grand jury that the case may be further investigated

investigated."

After the Powers case had been disposed of Judge Moore asked if the common-wealth was ready to take up one of the other cases, that of Capt. John Davis or Wm. H. Culton, who are charged with being accessories to the assassination. County Attorney Polsgrove asked that both cases be postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon, the attorneys having agreed, and court adjourned until that hour.

Detectives today arrested H. E. Youtsey, republican Auditor Sweeney's private sec whom Golden mentioned in his testimony as the man to whom John Powers gave the key to the office of Caleb Powers. Youtsey is a half brother of L. J. Crawford, a prom-inent republican of Newport. The warrant charges him with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Gov. Goebel.

H. E. Youtsey Arrested.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Representatives of Various Interests Appear at the Capitol.

A delegation of prominent clergymen appeared before the House committee on ju-diciary today and were heard in advocacy of the Showalter anti-polygamy resolution. In the delegation were Dr. T. P. Stevenson of Philade'phia, Dr. Fugh Johnston of Baltimore; Dr. Kerr B. Tupper of Philadelphia, Dr. Joseph E. Smith of Baltimore, Dr. Byron Sunderland of Washington and Dr. Syl-

vester F. Scovel of Ohio Wesleyan Univerto have been opened, with the tas not that subject which he has re the public through other changes State Department had nothing efore it to serve as a basis for a for an analogy.

M54,000 for a portage railroad at line Dalles, Ore.

The House committee on military affairs agreed to recommend the reappointment of the present board of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers. It was also agreed to offer an amendment to the pending army bill, giving travel pay at 4 cents per mile in lieu of the present system. S. H. Cowan, representing the Cattle Rais-crs' Association of Texas, was heard by the House committee on commerce in favor of

crs' Association of Texas, was heard by the House committee on commerce in favor of a lengthening of time in which cattle may be kept on trains while on the way from the ranges to the markets. Representatives of the New York customs inspectors were before the ways and means committee of the House in advocacy

of a fixed compensation for these officials in lieu of extra compensation for night exin neu of extra compensation for hight ex-amination of baggage.

The House committee on commerce to-day directed a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Sherman to prevent the false brand-ing or marking of food and dairy products, with an amendment that the act shall not

apply to the branding or labeling of wines or liquors. THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

No Information of an Intention to Legislate for Their Sale.

The State Department has not been advised that the Danish government intends to introduce a bill at present in the Danish parliament providing for the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. The opinion prevalls here that if any such measure is introduced at this stage it will be through the independent action of some person not directly connected with the government of Den-mark. The reason for this belief is found in the fact that the negotiations which have been in progress between the two govern-ments in rather indefinite fashion for some time past have not yet reached a stage where legislative action would seem to be

where legislative action would seem to be necessary.

It is said that our government knows of no interest superior to its own in connection with the transfer of title to these Danish West India Islands, and even if some other government has, through previous negotiations, secured what it regarded as an option on the Islands, the same would be of no avail as against the pre-eminent rights of the United States should our government incline to the purchase of the Islands, and the Danish government be willing to sell at all.

Death of Mrs. W. W. Rice.

Mrs. W. W. Rice of Worcester, Mass., died this morning at the Richmond, where she had been for several weeks the guest of Senator and Mrs. Hoar. Mrs. Rice. was the sister of Mrs. Hoar, was in ill health when she came to Washington in health when she came to Washington in January, and had since steadily declined. She was the widow of W. W. Rice, who in 1877 succeeded Mr. Hoar as the representative of the Worcester district in Congress and who became a prominent and influential member of the House during his ten years' service. Mrs. Rice was the daughter of the late Henry Miller of Worcester, and had long been actively identified with characteristics. of the late Henry Miller of Worcester, and had long been actively identified with char-itable work in that city. Funeral services will be held at the Rich-mond at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. The remains will be taken to Worcester, where interment will be

Cavalry from Porto Rico.

The War Department is informed that the transport Kilpatrick is expected to arrive at Newport News Thursday, with a battalion of the 5th Cavalry, from San Juan de Porto Rico, which is destined to Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

captives to annoyances. Mr. Cox saw Secretary Reitz, and says he

Transvaal secret service agents purchasing and forwarding all kinds of goods to the Transvaal.